

Friday, July 30, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS.
WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

By request of DAVID REID, Esq., to announce him as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 7th District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:—

At Sandy Run, New Hanover county, on Saturday, the 21st instant.

At Smithville, Brunswick county, on Monday evening, July 23d.

At Town Creek, on Tuesday, 24th.

THE CANDIDATES IN KENNESVILLE.—We had the pain of hearing a discussion between Messrs Reid and Ashe, in Kennesville, Duplin county, on Tuesday last. We say pain, because we were indeed pained to see democratic opponents to each other in a political canvass, especially under the circumstances which are connected with the present contest. But while we were pained to see the gentlemen so opposed, we were much pleased to notice the kindness and courtesy which characterized their intercourse with each other. The assemblage was quite large, and although it began raining briskly after the commencement of the speaking, very few went away. Indeed, the citizens of Duplin seemed determined to give to each candidate a full and respectful hearing; and although from what we could see and hear, we believe that the crowd was in a great measure, composed of those who are in favor of Mr. Ashe, we think Mr. Reid can have no reason to complain of their treatment on Tuesday last, whatever he may think of their voting on the 23d of August next.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Reid, who took pretty much the same ground which we understand he has occupied during the canvass—that of opposition to Conventions in general, and the Clinton Convention in particular, which he objected to in general terms, yet without assigning any other reason than that the Convention was composed of "village politicians." Now, so far was this from being the fact, that, on the other hand, we believe the large majority was from the country—take, for instance, the Duplin delegation, of whom nine out of ten were from the country, but one—Mr. H. Sullivan—being from the county seat. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that the charge was true, (we have already seen that it is unfounded,) what are we to think of Mr. Reid's course in raising such an issue as an issue calculated to array one portion of the democrats of a county or district, against another—to stir up the town against the country, and the country against the town—to sow the seeds of mutual jealousy and distrust in the bosom of the party where only harmony and good feeling should prevail? Surely, such a course as this is unworthy a candidate who aspires to represent the democrats of the seventh district in the Congress of the United States.

We have given a hasty sketch of the discussion—our time and limits forbid a longer one. Indeed, save the matter of organization, there was but little to comment upon, and to this the candidates in a great measure confined themselves. Both gentlemen made excellent speeches, and we hope that the next time we listen to them, the pleasure of hearing may not be marred by finding them in opposition.

By request of Mr. Reid to state that he has never been a Whig at any period of his life. We make this statement with pleasure. It is an act of simple justice to remark that we always thought our friend Bayne was laboring under a misapprehension when he stated that Mr. Reid had been a Whig. We know that no man would be more unwilling to do another injustice, knowingly, than the Editor of the Carolinian, and we feel confident that any injustice in this case has been unintentional.

We find in the last Carolinian a card from Mr. Ashe, dated July 12th, in reply to a previous one from Mr. Reid. Both cards, we believe, relate to a conversation between Mr. Ashe and a highly respectable gentleman of Cumberland county, Col. Alexander Murchison. We forbear further remark, as we have not seen Mr. Reid's card, and, of course, cannot publish Mr. Ashe's until we obtain Mr. Reid's, when we will publish them both together. Will Mr. Reid please forward us his card, as soon as this shall meet his eye. He is very much mistaken, indeed, if he supposes that we have any desire to do him injustice, or that the columns of the Journal are closed against him. Far be it from us to carry our opposition further than we feel that our duty to the Democratic party demands. But candidly, we are, and have been, unable to see what other course is open for us or for any good Democrat, to whom the harmony and integrity of the party is dear, than to support the regular nominee. We ought, perhaps, to add, on behalf of Mr. Ashe, that the publication of his card in the Carolinian, unaccompanied by Mr. Reid's, is without his knowledge, and also to say that he requested us to publish one unless we published both.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—All the Districts of this State have their candidates before the people. Below will be found a list of the candidates:—

1st District.—Thos. L. Clingman, (fed.), no opposition.
2d do. Joseph P. Caldwell, (fed.), no opposition.
3d do. Edmund Deberry, (fed.) Green W. Caldwell, (dem.)

4th do. Augustus H. Shepard, (fed.)—Keen, (dem.)

5th do. H. K. Nash, (fed.) A. W. Venable, (dem.)
6th do. J. R. Daniel, Wm. J. Clark, (dem.)

7th do. Wm. S. Ashe, David Reid, (dem.)
8th do. Wm. K. Lane, (dem.) Edward Shady, (fed.)

9th do. T. J. Person, (dem.) David Outwell, (fed.)

In the last Congress, the delegation from this State stood 3 Democrats to 6 Federalists.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held last Wednesday morning over the body of a man named Lewis Durning, who died in this place on Tuesday evening last, from a blow inflicted upon his head by the hands of a large athletic person, to the jury unknown. Verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENT.—A free negro, named Shadrack Manly, who had been employed as a fireman on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, was accidentally killed, on Saturday last, by falling from the locomotive.

THE FEDERAL PAPERS.—Is not Mr. Reid sitting in this endeavor? Whence has that dual, universal law, in regard to the Clinton Convention? From the federal press. And now we find Mr. Reid joining them in that too. In all this, he is not the tool, the unconscious one, we will admit, but, nevertheless, the tool of the federal party in this district?—(Our Shil.)

Is there anything in this disrespectful to Mr. Reid? On the contrary, does it not express the highest respect for him as a man and a Democrat? We do not call him a "Federal tool" in any invidious manner, but only from the "unavoidable necessity of his position as a candidate." We would respectfully request our friends to turn to our first article upon this subject, in the Journal of the 29th ult., headed "This District," and, after reading it over calmly and dispassionately, say whether it contains anything of which Mr. Reid can reasonably complain as disrespectful to himself. It was not so intended. We have as high an opinion of Mr. Reid's personal character as any man can have; and we here solemnly declare, that had he been the nominee of the Convention, instead of Mr. Ashe, we would have supported him as cheerfully as we now support that gentleman; and did Mr. Ashe occupy the position which Mr. Reid now occupies, we should feel bound to oppose him as we have done Mr. Reid.

We have taken up more space in replying to Mr. Reid's strictures on the Journal than we should have done, had we not found that quite as much of his speech was devoted to it as to Mr. Ashe, and we wish to remove the impression, should it have gone abroad, that we are, or have been, actuated in any way by anything approaching to personal hostility to Mr. Reid. That such is not the case, that gentleman himself is perfectly aware. Apart from the political contest now pending, we entertain the very same feelings towards Mr. Reid that we ever did—we believe he does so towards us. By the way, the only thing in Mr. Reid's speech at all personal to us, is a matter of so little importance, that it is hardly worth mentioning. He says that we have been only four months in the district, and hardly long enough in the country to be naturalized. Now, although but a short time in this district, we have been for the last two years an active democrat in this State, and have been a resident of the United States since a mere boy, some twelve years of age. By feeling, sympathy, and education, we are as much identified with the country and its institutions as any man can be; and we yield to no man in our devotion to the principles of democratic liberty. However, this is a small matter, and we do not mention it by way of finding fault. We have not a word to say against Mr. Reid's treatment of himself—personally, but return our thanks to him for his courtesy and kindness.

Mr. Ashe replied, avowing his principles as a democrat, and admitting upon the position which Mr. Reid occupied. Some discussion ensued between the candidates upon the subject of internal improvements in this State. It seems to us that both stood in the same position upon this subject. Both had voted for State appropriations for works of internal improvement—both could plead, and we think justly, the wishes of their immediate constituents. That had little capital could be made on either side, nor could we well see how blame could attach to either.

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DEATH OF MRS. MADISON.—Mrs. D. Madison, relict of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington City, on the night of the 12th instant. Mrs. Madison was born on the 20th May, 1767, new style, and was 82 years 1 month and 23 days old at the time of her death. We make the following extract upon the life of this truly pious and good lady, from the Washington Union:—

"The life and character of this distinguished lady belong to her country. One who was so generally known for her position, her virtues, and accomplishments—who has filled so large a space in the community which she has graced—who has lived so long a time at the metropolis, where she became the centre of general attraction and the object of general admiration—whose destiny has been associated with the fortunes of one of the first of American statesmen, and one of the most distinguished of our Presidents—who has lived to so good an old age, beloved, respected, and venerated for her virtues, cannot pass off the stage of life without receiving that public tribute which is due to her merits. Perhaps there was no woman that ever lived in this country who was more worthy of the distinction which she has attained, or of the respect which will be paid to her memory. Beloved to the latest moment of her existence, her doors were surrounded by her numerous and devoted friends, and her death was a public loss to her country. Nothing speaks more pathetically of the estimation in which she has been uniformly held during a long life. The universal esteem with which she was considered, was touchingly displayed in the delicate sympathy and the earnest interest of all classes of society, to her death. The distinction of high and low, rich and poor, bold persons and free."

THE CHRONICLE SAYS THAT "some of the Southern lococo papers are finding fault with Gen. Taylor's administration because of the establishment of the Home Department of the Government." We rather suspect the Chronicle has made a mistake. It is the abuse of the Home Department that the Southern Democratic papers complain of. We guess this is about the correct version of the matter.

INCUBATION IN THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) WORK-HOUSE.—On Friday, 13th instant, an act of insubordination occurred at the Charleston Work-House, which created some excitement at the time, but which has since subsided. It commenced with a negro fellow named Nicholas, who had been sentenced to be hung for an assault on two police officers, but had afterwards been sent to be imprisoned and punished in the Work-House. It seems he had given some evidence of insubordination, and several police officers were called in to secure him. He resisted, and was aided by several of his companions, who overpowered the few officers. About 30 escaped—most of whom have since been retaken. Some who made their escape, went immediately to the premises of their respective masters. Prompt measures were taken to bring the offenders to justice, and we learn that three of the leaders have been sentenced to be hung to day.

FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, on the 12th instant, it was determined to locate the Road to run from Fayetteville via Murchison's Factory to Carthage, thence to or near Ashborough, Fair Grove and Lexington, to Salisbury. We learn that the most enthusiastic harmony prevailed. Judge Strange presided over the deliberations of the meeting. Success to the Road.

ANOTHER PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—The "Aurora" is the title of a new paper, which H. I. Toole, Esq., proposes to publish in this town—to commence the 1st of November next—semi-weekly, at \$4 per annum. Mr. Toole says:—"Owing to no allegiance to any party or set of politicians, its political disinterestedness will be impartial and candid." Having advocated the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, he is disposed to give to his administration a fair trial; commending when he can, but censuring when he must. Mr. Toole resides at Pateville, Pitt county, N. C., where he requests all communications to be addressed to him for the present.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR AUGUST has been received. It is a beautiful number.

MURDER BUSINESS.—The fact admitted.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who writes under the signature of "Potomac," admits that J. Henry Clay Mudd did recently visit North Carolina, but pretends that he did not go on a political errand. The public will be very slow to believe the last part of the story, when it is well known and will be denied by this Mr. Mudd, that he did, at the request of the Hon. Richard S. Donnell and the Hon. Edward Stanly, write a letter to the Postmaster General, asking for the removal of John A. Andrew from the office of Postmaster at Trenton, N. J., because he was charged with being "an active and odious partisan;" also the removal, on the request of the same gentleman, of Marshall Dickinson, Postmaster at Greenville, Pitt county. These facts are sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that this Mr. Mudd did go on the political mission to Stanly's district, as charged by the Northern Republican, mistaking the son for the sire. He was probably sent, as he was sent to St. Louis on another occasion, by Truman Smith, who is here acting as the general agent, or man-of-all-work for the cabinet, and office broker for the legion of office-seekers now besieging the capital. The hypocrisy of a party pretending to be the guardians of the purity and sanctity of elections, and who are removing all democrats on the falsely alleged ground that they are "active and odious partisans," is clearly revealed by this transaction.

WASHINGTON UNION.

NAVAL.—The following list comprises the number and character of the United States vessels in commission July 1, 1849:—

Mediterranean Squadron.—One razor, two frigates, one sloop of war, one first class steamer, two second class steamers, one schooner.

Pacific.—One ship-of-the-line, one frigate, six sloops.

Brazil.—One frigate, two sloops, one brig.

Coast of Africa.—Three sloops, two brigs.

China.—One sloop, one brig.

Home Squadron.—One frigate, three sloops, two steamers, one schooner.

North of Europe.—One frigate.

On the Lakes.—One steamer, four store-ships.

One ship-of-the-line, one razor, six frigates, six sloops, one sloop, one brig, four brigs, two schooners, four store-ships.

CENTRAL DICTATION.—SECRET CIRCULAR.—The federal leaders at Washington, who have succeeded in imposing a nominal President upon the country, beginning to be alarmed at the result of the late elections, and fearing a total overthrow and repudiation of their cunningly devised schemes of deception, are resorting to all sorts of maneuvers to influence the elections yet to come of throughout the States. The very party which claimed so loudly against interference in elections, is now doing secret agents and secret circulars all over the country. Their arch wire-puller, Truman Smith, of Connecticut, seems to be the chief operator in this affair. We would call particular attention to the annexed circular from him, in which he urges the whig leaders to uphold General Taylor. Take it all in all, it is a curiosity. General Taylor himself has expressed his opinion, that the known sentiments of the Executive have exerted an undue influence over Congress. And yet, here we find Truman Smith trying to bring the influence of the President's sentiments to bear, not only upon Congress, but upon the people. Telling the free people of this great nation that they must elect a Congress to uphold the General—not, indeed, in his known sentiments—but in his unknown ones—A Congress that will be willing to go blind at the dictation of a compound Cabinet, who have assumed the office of General Taylor's keepers.

However, Truman is a witty man, and fond of a joke, else he would never talk about democrats and free-soilers uniting, when he himself was the author of the assurance during the last campaign, that General Taylor would certainly sustain the Wilmot proviso; and especially when he looks at the piebald composition of the present Cabinet—a beautiful mosaic work of slaveholders and abolitionists:—

WASHINGTON CITY, July 1, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully address you on the subject of the approaching Congressional elections. It will be admitted that President Taylor and his administration ought to have a fair trial. This object will be defeated, if a Congress is elected that is animated by sentiments of hostility and opposition to the Executive. To elevate any man to the chief magistracy of the nation, and to commit to him the fate of a President Taylor, and then to turn round and constitute a Congress to resist and oppose him in all his views of public policy, would be a reproach to the American name and character. The tendency of such instability and fickleness would be to bring free institutions into disrepute. It must, therefore, be deemed by all moderate and reasonable men, desirable that the next House of Representatives should be favorable, rather than otherwise, to the Executive. It will be time enough to discard President Taylor, when he has failed to realize the just expectations of the people.

But the importance of the legislative branch of the government is greatly enlarged by the avowed sentiments of the President on the use and abuse of the veto power. These sentiments will find a full expression in his conduct. Congress will under his auspices, be restored to the high position assigned to it by the framers of the constitution. If the people desire to have this or that measure or policy adopted, they have (with President Taylor at the head of government) only to will it, and to insist at the Capital on Congress accordingly. This is the general rule; the exception will only be laws palpably unconstitutional or obviously immoral and inconsiderate. If, then, we fail to have a satisfactory government during the current presidential term, it will be the fault of the people themselves. President Taylor will do his duty within his proper sphere. Let the people do their duty also. Let them send to Washington a Congress in the spirit of the great movement which resulted so auspiciously in changing the executive department of the government, and then we shall have all the legislation that can be useful, and certainly all indispensable to the public welfare.

Many people entertain totally false notions touching the power of the presidential office. They give and satisfy directions to the public affairs. They seem to think that by elevating to the chief magistracy some enlightened and patriotic citizen, they have given to the country the boon of a good government for the whole of the Presidential term. Not so. It can be more injurious than such a mistake. It will be in vain that we achieve the great victory of last fall, if we abandon ourselves to listlessness and inactivity now. To open the doors of the executive mansion to a man so universally beloved and confided in by the people, and to leave him to carry on the government successfully, and to realize all his purposes of good to the American people, is quite a different affair. The hydra-headed monster faction has already commenced hissing at him and his administration, and will continue to do so for the remainder of his term. He is the hero of so many battles shall remain at the White House. His conduct will be incessantly misrepresented, his motives maligned, his measures derided, and all the arts of long-practiced demagogues will be put in requisition to bring him down. But if the friends of the President shall do their duty. The only effectual way to uphold him is to elect a Congress entertaining sentiments of public policy similar to his own. In this way the executive and legislative departments will be harmonized, and the result, with President Taylor at the head of the government, must be highly favorable to the public welfare.

The American people are certain, under his supervision, to have a liberal, catholic, and enlightened government, and, perhaps, never had a man in the country who is so entirely free from sectional prejudice or feeling as President Taylor. Though he found his home at the South, yet he should be deemed a citizen of the whole republic. His public duties have called him at different periods of his life to all parts of the United States, and he has cultivated every where the most intimate, cordial, and friendly relations, no man can be more impartial than he is as between the different States and sections of the Union.

It will doubtless be his purpose to soothe and allay animosity every where, and to promote the solution of irritating questions in a manner which will be satisfactory to all.

With a citizen at the head of our government so generous and patriotic, there must predominate, wherever an attachment to our glorious Union exists, sentiments of repugnance and abhorrence for the unnatural alliance between the powers of the radical democracy and abolitionism now being rapidly formed in several of the free States, with a view to hunt down the President and his administration.

The existence of facts so common, not to say astounding, should attract the attention of good men every where. They call for particular vigilance and activity in reference to the Congressional elections.

The occasion will justify the remark that a new administration is constrained to pass, not in despite of the name of republicanism, but in consequence of it.

It is possible that in some instances since the accession of President Taylor to office, injustice has been done to individuals, classes, States, and sections of the Union.

The country is so large, and the conflicts of feeling and interest so numerous, and of such so vehement, that mistakes must and will occur. I have an abiding confidence in the impartiality and high sense of justice which have ever marked the conduct of the President, and I believe that all will yet be satisfied that he has received a proper appreciation at his hands.

We have every motive in the personal qualities of President Taylor to induce us to make vigorous efforts to sustain him. My estimate

of his character as a man of purity, good sense, generous impulses, elevated views, benevolent intentions, and kindly feeling, has been greatly enhanced on a personal acquaintance. We who have contributed to elevate him in his present exalted station (fall of harassment, care, and dread responsibilities) must stand by him, or we shall be guilty of all the baseness of a desertion from the Battle field of Buena Vista.

I trust I may be permitted, in view of these facts, to urge on you (and through you on your friends) the importance of an early attention to the Congressional elections in your State. If the whig and republican friends of President Taylor in your Commonwealth shall now act with their accustomed vigor and spirit, I am confident the result will be alike creditable to them and auspicious to the whole country.

With sentiments of respect, I am, faithfully and truly yours,
TRUMAN SMITH.

Cure for Diarrhea and Cholera.—Another Recipe.—The New York Sun bears testimony to the good effects of the following recipe in attacks of diarrhea and cholera symptoms:—

"Recipe for the cure of Cholera.—Take equal parts of tincture of Laudanum, tincture of Cayenne pepper, treble strength; tincture of Rhubarb, Essence of Peppermint, treble strength, Spirit of ammonia, mix in a bottle the dose from 5 to 30 drops, according to violence of symptoms. To be repeated in 10 or 15 minutes, if needed."

The Sun, in re-publishing the above recipe, says:—

"Numbers have called personally at our office to thank us for the benefits they received from using the medicine. One gentleman called on Monday, (the 9th instant,) and stated that he had been under medical treatment for two or three days, suffering very much from diarrhea, and obliged to give up his usual business, and seeing the recipe in the Sun, he had the mixture prepared, and in two hours was entirely cured of his complaint. Another gentleman informed us that a friend of his was attacked with the prevailing disease, and placed on a litter to be conveyed to his home, but the medicine having been given, he was soon able to walk, and in a few hours was quite well."

The same paper publishes a letter from Mr. Sintzwich, who was suddenly attacked a few days ago with a most violent diarrhea, accompanied with very severe pains in the stomach, disposition to vomit, and other feelings indicative of cholera. Mr. S. says:—

"I went out with the intention of getting some medicine, but, lo! I got so much worse that I was compelled to stop at my uncle's residence; upon my arrival at which I was so completely exhausted that I could have proceeded no further. I found I was getting weaker every minute. My uncle, on seeing my state, immediately gave me a tincture of Cayenne pepper, and upon seeing it in your valuable paper of yesterday. The very first dose gave me instant relief, subduing the pain in a great degree. In about ten minutes I repeated the dose, after which I experienced no more pain. Sometime after the second dose, I was enabled to get up, and to cease almost entirely. I then felt so much recovered as to be able to be conveyed home, and took some of the mixture with me. After getting home I immediately went to bed, repeated the full dose, took a small quantity of brandy, and continued to sleep, and in about ten minutes I was able to get up, and to enjoy an excellent night's rest, and have not been troubled since, and this morning feel tolerably well with the exception of weakness consequent upon such an attack."

"I am sure if I had not used it I should not now be as well as I am. I am from the severe attack I am sure I could not have withstood it 48 hours. I would also suggest the absolute necessity of the mind being kept perfectly quiet, as the only cause I can attribute the attack to was excitement, consequent on hearing some unfavorable news in the early part of the day."

The Philadelphia News (a rabid whig paper) deprecates in the harshest terms the attack which was made six months ago, and which, it affirms, is now to be revived, of "banding" the organization of the whig party, and building up in its ruins a new party, with no distinct principles or fixed measures of public policy." The News alludes, of course, to the proposition made by Mr. Clay, to merge the name of Whig in that of "Taylor Republican." It was then supported by the North American, and by a meeting in Philadelphia; but afterwards it seemed to fall still-born from the lips of its sponsors. Is it now to be revived, as the News asserts? The News denounces the proposition as a "banding," and does not spare its putative author when it declares that "time has also brought with it the realization of the fact that those engaged in the movement which we then commended have been too successful in foisting themselves upon the administration as its friends and coadjutors, and in preventing those who did most towards its elevation from receiving any reward for their services. Not only has the originator of the treasonable proposition been called to an important station in the Government, but the name of Whig in this city has been bestowed upon those who made themselves conspicuous in the effort at the Museum to set the new party ball in motion."—Union.

Zachary Taylor and Louis Napoleon.—In one thing the President of the United States and the President of France, are singularly alike; and that is in the difficulty they encounter in resisting the violations of promises made before they came into power. Taylor is constantly reminded of his voluntary vow not to remove men from office, and rumor has it, that he does not hesitate to acknowledge his office, and to deplore the party necessity which is held up as its excuse. Louis Napoleon is held up as its excuse. Louis Napoleon is held up as its excuse. Louis Napoleon is held up as its excuse.

Telegraphed by the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, July 16—2 P. M.

The papers here contain their usual dispatch of one day's later news from Europe, by express and telegraph from London to Liverpool.

Later from Rome.—The latest accounts from Rome state that the French Government had received a dispatch announcing that General Oudinot was occupying the Mount Orto, which gives him command of the city of Rome.

Austria's Victories.—The Austrian victories of the Austrians over the Hungarians are contradicted.

Accounts from Turkey, &c.—The Turkish Government has acquired a permanent peace through the territory of the Austrian dominions. There is nothing of special moment beyond what has previously been foreboded in the news already sent.

Sensible Prescription.—The Cincinnati Journal has the following excellent ebullient preventative from Dr. Good Common Sense, a physician who has but a limited practice, but whose patients are invariably healthy:—

Tincture Conscience, Agreeability

and Contentment, 3 scruples.

Essence of Soap and Rub.

hard, 3 pounds.

Spirits of Courage, 3 drams.

Oil of Happiness, 40 drops.

Of Laughter, 12 ounces.

Spirits of Gaiety, 3 gallons.

Shake them all well together, and take them every hour in the day, and you can bid defiance to the cholera.

Debts of the different States.—The following table may prove interesting to our readers:—

State	Debt	Pop.	Per Cent.
Maryland	\$12,000,000	405,000	\$30
Pennsylvania	41,000,000	2,125,000	20
Louisiana	9,500,000	470,000	20
Alabama	9,000,000	690,000	13
Ohio	19,000,000	1,850,000	10 1/2
New York	24,000,000	2,750,000	9
Massachusetts	6,200,000	850,000	7 1/2
Virginia	3,380,000	1,260,000	6
Kentucky	4,200,000	750,000	5
Tennessee	3,200,000	950,000	3 1/2
Illinois	21,000,000	750,000	29
NON-PAYING STATES			
Michigan	7,500,000	370,000	20
Mississippi	10,500,000	640,000	17
Indiana	3,500,000	690,000	5 1/2

Great Inducement.—A California adventurer, writing to his friends, says that when he first went to the diggings he hadn't a rag on his back, but now he is covered with them.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.—The Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 12th instant, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult. We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun for the following items. The Niagara brings \$8,000, only, in specie.

The cities of Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class steamers, under the direction of Mr. McIlvaine agent of the Cunard steamers.

In Parliament, the removal of the Jewish Disabilities has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25. The Minister not venturing to call for the proxies.

Baron Rothschild having been rejected, has already accepted the Chilton hundreds and made an appeal to the electors. His success is considered certain. The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of a marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sister of deceased wives.

The affirmation bill, which recently completed its passage in the House of Commons, has been rejected by the Lords, by a large majority.

Irish.—The bill providing for the transportation of Smith O'Brien and his associates, has passed the Parliament and received the Queen's signature. It is expected, however, that the Queen, on her proposed visit to Ireland, will signalize it by granting a general pardon.

The new law against the clubs has already been put in force.

On Monday, the Ministry introduced into the Legislative Assembly a bill for regulating the press, which Mr. Odillon Barrot stated was intended merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the press until they could organize a law on the subject. The law proposed is nearly the same as the law of Louis Philippe, and powers are given by it for temporary suspension of every journal at taking the constitution, or making direct appeals to the army against the government.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons for participation in the attempted insurrection, amounted to upwards of 200.

The bickering which has been carried on between the President and a portion of his Ministry, is rapidly approaching an issue, and it is supposed will result in the retirement of some of the leading members of the Cabinet. The principal cause of the dissensions is the anomalous and factitious policy of the Government in regard to Italy.

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